

Fahd urges Lebanese ceasefire

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia called Tuesday for a ceasefire in Lebanon to help Arab countries defuse the crisis there, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It quoted Information Minister Ali Hassan Al Shaer as saying King Fahd had asked him to make a ceasefire appeal in the name of the Saudi government following a regular cabinet session Monday night. The appeal coincides with a ministerial meeting of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council in the Saudi summer resort town of Taif where the Lebanese crisis is on the agenda. The council groups Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait. Mr. Shaer said the ceasefire would enable Arab countries to mediate to save Lebanon and would help Lebanese political leaders "search for an acceptable formula to preserve their national unity." The Saudi minister was also quoted as saying "only the Israeli enemy will benefit from the continued fighting in Lebanon."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Bashir Gemayel remembered

BEIRUT (R) — Christians in east Beirut staged noisy celebrations Tuesday to mark the first anniversary of the election of right-wing militia chief Bashir Gemayel to the Lebanese presidency. Bashir Gemayel was killed in a massive bomb blast 21 days after his election before he could take office. His moderate elder brother, Amin, was subsequently elected for a six-year term. Ships in Beirut port sounded their sirens and loudspeaker vans toured mainly Christian east Beirut blaring songs in memory of Bashir Gemayel. Hundreds of portraits of the "martyr president" in militia uniform carrying an M-16 assault rifle were plastered on walls. There were few portraits of current President Amin Gemayel. Bashir Gemayel, branded as a ruthless warlord by many leftists but hailed as the saviour of Lebanon by Rightists, still has a vast following among Christians.

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Kireg congratulates Romanian leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a congratulatory cable to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of Romania's national day which was celebrated Monday. On behalf of himself, the Jordanian people and government, the King wished President Ceausescu success in leading his people to further prosperity and progress.

4 Israeli soldiers wounded in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Four Israeli soldiers were wounded in southern Lebanon Tuesday when an explosive charge went off on the side of a road near their patrol in the Bekaa Valley, the army announced.

Israeli energy minister in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai held talks here Tuesday with Egyptian Deputy Premier and Petroleum Minister Ahmad Ezzedine Hilal on bilateral oil relations. An Israeli spokesman told Reuters that the two ministers discussed subjects like oil price, fluctuations and other issues. He added: "There are no problems concerning the two countries oil agreements. The two ministers are discussing technical matters."

Colombo to relax night curfew

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government said Tuesday that a night curfew imposed on 12 of the 24 districts in the island to curb ethnic violence would be reduced to five hours from Wednesday. A nine-hour curfew has been operating in most of the districts, including Colombo, for several days following last month's rioting in which more than 385 people died.

Peking executes 30 criminals

PEKING (R) — The Peking authorities staged a mass execution of 30 murderers and rapists Tuesday following a huge rally to publicise a crack-down on violent crime. Chinese sources reported. The 29 men and one woman had been condemned to death by the Peking Supreme People's Court, and immediately after the rally they were taken to the city's execution grounds and shot.

Zairean leader meets Pope

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (R) — Zaire's leader Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Tuesday met Pope John Paul at an unofficial audience after arriving from N'djamena in war-torn Chad, Vatican sources said. Details of the audience were not released but the sources said a large part of the meeting probably concentrated on Chad.

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Jibril's group split over loyalty to PLO chairman PFLP-GC factions clash in Lebanon refugee camp

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian commandos loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat stormed a camp in northern Lebanon Tuesday, taking it from anti-Arafat factions after several hours of fighting.

Security sources said the clash broke out at Badawi refugee camp near the violence-torn town of Tripoli. There was no immediate report on casualties.

Further south, sporadic artillery fire bombarded Lebanese rightist areas. Falangists said Syrian units in eastern Lebanon were responsible. Beirut Radio said seven shells fell, causing at least one casualty. But the shelling was less intense than fierce exchanges Monday between rights and Druze militias, which claimed at least six lives and 58 wounded.

The Palestinian fighting was between rival wings of the movement known as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

The leader of the PFLP-GC, Ahmad Jibril, joined the rebel insurgency emerging three months ago against the leadership of Mr. Arafat in Fateh, the mainstream PLO commando group.

Last week, an anti-rebel group within the PFLP-GC announced its opposition to Mr. Jibril and its support for Mr. Arafat, starting tension that led to Tuesday's assault on the training camp.

The fighting brought intervention from left-wing Lebanese militia groups operating from Tripoli, eyewitnesses said. The militiamen entered Badawi

camp and urged the Palestinians to call off the conflict, and the fighting ended by early afternoon, the eyewitnesses said.

The militiamen stressed the need for dialogue and warned the Palestinians not to take their fight into Tripoli, where around 20 militia groups already wage a complex series of battles, they said.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said "Lebanese National Resistance" guerrillas set off a bomb which injured four Israeli soldiers in west Bekaa during the day.

Wafa quoted front spokesmen as saying it will continue its strikes at Israeli forces after the Israelis complete their planned pullback in Lebanon to positions along the Awali River, 25 kilometres south of Beirut.

In Lebanon, fears are growing that the Israeli departure from contested areas around Beirut will pit the predominantly Christian rightists and Druze militias against each other and rekindle the civil war.

Three cabinet ministers are holding talks with rival factions in search of an accord allowing reg-

ular Lebanese army units to assume the policing role of the Israelis.

Former President Suleiman Franjeh, a Christian but opposed to the dominant Falangists, said Tuesday he had stressed to the conciliation team the need for all militias to lay down arms.

Mr. Franjeh told reporters he promised to have his own men disarmed 10 days after the Falangists left their weapons.

He demanded the cancellation of the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli accord — calling for simultaneous withdrawal from Lebanon of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces. Mr. Franjeh wants an unconditional and total withdrawal by the Israelis.

In Tuesday's clashes three shells hit the port of Junieh and three more fell on the inland town of Mairouba, according to Beirut radio. The broadcast said one man was wounded in Mairouba.

Latest casualty counts for Monday's heavy artillery duels on the outskirts of Beirut have risen to at least six dead and 58 wounded. The leftist newspaper As Safir put the deaths at 12.

PLO to set up new team to probe refugee situation

TUNIS (R) — The Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has decided to set up a commission to investigate the conditions of Palestinian civilians in Arab states. The Algerian news agency APS said in a report from Tunis.

The Executive Committee took the decision in Tunis Monday night at the first session of a meeting which PLO sources said would review attempts to heal the rift in the Fateh guerrilla group of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

An 18-man conciliation group set up by the PLO Central Council earlier this month has been meeting Fateh dissidents and Syrian officials in Damascus and has made recommendations on how to reconcile the two sides, the sources said.

Palestinian sources said the new commission would probably concentrate on the conditions of Palestinians in Lebanon, particularly in parts of the country controlled by the right-wing Falangist Party.



Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid (centre) Tuesday holds talks with Austrian Defence Minister Friedrich Frischenschlager (to Sharif Zaid's right) who is on an official visit to Jordan. To Sharif Zaid's left are the Austrian ambassador to Jordan and Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb (Petra photo)

Zaid receives Austrian minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid (centre) Tuesday received in his office Austrian Defence Minister Friedrich Frischenschlager who is on an official visit to Jordan.

The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and Austria's ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Frischenschlager and an official delegation accompanying him were received at Ramtha by the assistant chief-of-staff for manpower and a number of senior Armed Forces officers.

GFJTU urges Arab union to maintain impartiality

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU) has urged the Damascus-based International Federation of Arab Trade Unions (IFATU) to take "common Arab interests into account and refrain from capitalising on marginal differences among Arab trade unions."

In a memo Monday to the IFATU secretariat, GFJTU Acting Secretary-General Khalil Abu Khurma conveyed the Jordanian federation's rejection of outside interference in the IFATU's internal affairs and called on the secretariat to maintain its independence as a federation embracing all Arab labour organisations, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The GFJTU move was ap-

parently aimed at protesting against recent statements by the IFATU reflecting the Syrian government's political stand in common Arab issues.

Mr. Khurma's memo stated that the IFATU is "subjected to some political influence by certain Arab states, which results in a negative impact on the federation's role as a representative organisation of Arab workers' hopes and expectations."

The Jordanian Federation's memo called on the IFATU secretariat to adopt a vanguard stance for "defending the Arab central cause, and face Arab realities responsibly by rejecting hegemonic trends of certain Arab sides and adopting an impartial position on national Arab issues."

Pakistani protests spread as Sind death toll rises

KARACHI (R) — Protesters marched Tuesday in dozens of towns in Pakistan's troubled Sind Province as the death toll on the 10th day of rioting was put at 18 by the government and as high as 60 by an opposition movement.

President Mohammad Zia ul Haq branded leaders of the anti-government protests as unpatriotic and unislamic and said unnamed foreign forces were exploiting internal strife in Pakistan.

Officials said the death toll had risen to 18, but the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), which began a civil disobedience campaign on Aug. 14, said about 60 people had been killed.

Protesters in towns up and down the Indus River Valley took to the streets Tuesday to demonstrate against a police crackdown on the civil disobedience movement, opposition sources said.

Officials said one man was killed in Kandkot in northern Sind when police fired on an angry crowd setting fire to courts, railway buildings and banks. Opposition sources said two were killed and 50 wounded.

Seven people were killed

Monday when up to 50,000 staged a massive protest, sacking government buildings in Khairpur and Ranipur, home of their pir (religious diviner).

Speaking after a hospital-opening ceremony here, President Zia warned people to be on their guard against "elements who have no love for Islam and the country."

Gen. Zia, who on Aug. 12 announced a switch to a presidential system of government and promised elections by March 1985, said the banned political parties were not essential to government.

He had been running the country for the past six years without them.

More than 15,000 people turned out to clap and cheer the president on his arrival by helicopter. Officials said he had chosen not to travel by car because of moonsoon damage to neighbouring streets.

Elsewhere in Karachi more than 200 lawyers marched and chanted slogans like "Down with Zia and martial law" in a protest against the president's planned attendance at a Sind high court bar association dinner.

Carrying banners and placards, they demanded an end to his martial law rule.

Murdered PLO official laid to rest in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prominent Palestinian official Mamoun Mreish Suphayer, assassinated in Athens last Saturday, was buried Tuesday in Amman, Palestinian sources said.

Mr. Suphayer, 36, a close aide of the deputy commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Khalil Al Wazir, was shot dead in an Athens suburb by two men on a motorcycle.

The PLO has accused the Israeli secret service of the killing.

The Palestinian sources said the funeral was attended by Khaled Al Hassan, one of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's political advisors, and other senior Palestinian and Jordanian officials.

Mr. Hassan arrived in Amman Monday evening for a visit expected to last several days and is expected to hold talks with Jordanian officials, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Tuesday.

Washington invites Soviets to inspect U.S. chemical weapons destruction plant

GENEVA (R) — The United States Tuesday invited the Soviet Union and other nations to inspect a chemical weapons destruction site at a U.S. army base in Utah.

The U.S. alternate representative to the 40-nation Disarmament Committee, Morris Busby, said verification of destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles was a main obstacle in negotiations for an international chemical weapon ban.

He invited all delegations to visit the facility, at Tooele in Utah, around mid-November. The Soviet Union, Canada, Indonesia, the Netherlands and West Germany were further asked to make presentations on their chemical weapons stockpile experiences.

The U.S. says the system used at Tooele, which it says would only require a handful of inspectors, would help accelerate neg-

otiations for a chemical ban in an effort to meet Soviet concerns about the intrusiveness of on-site inspection of stockpile destruction.

The U.S. delegate denied Soviet charges that lack of progress at the negotiations was due to U.S. plans to produce binary chemical weapons.

Referring to Soviet threats, made last week, to take retaliatory measures if Washington ended a 14-year moratorium on chemical weapons production and went ahead with plans to manufacture nerve gas shells, Mr. Busby said: "This is an interim measure to protect U.S. national security in the absence of an effective agreement."

The use of chemicals in warfare was banned under the 1925 Geneva protocol. A new international convention arising from the cur-

rent Geneva talks would ban their manufacture and stockpiling. Mr. Busby added: "We have gone to great lengths to ensure that our own proposals include provisions to ensure that binary weapons are completely covered by the ban."

But the U.S. delegate said a major problem with the Soviet approach was that the actual verification level would not be known until after the ban entered into force. "We are being asked to undertake a commitment to disarm without having an agreement on verification levels," he told the committee.

Earlier this summer, the U.S. delegation presented to the disarmament committee, which ends its 1983 session later this week, a detailed sample verification plan based on the actual destruction operations at Tooele.

MIDDLE EAST

Paris rules out French offensive in Chad

PARIS (R) — France's special envoy to Libya Tuesday ruled out "post-colonial operations" in Chad following an appeal by the N'djamena government for French troops to join a counter-attack against Libyan-backed rebels.

Envoy Roland Dumas told the newspaper Le Matin that despite the powerful air and paratroop force France had sent to Chad, the French government had not relaxed efforts to seek a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

"There is no question of our launching a post-colonial operation," he said. "It is for this reason that the door remains wide open for a negotiated settlement even if that looks difficult."

Chad said Monday it would ask for French military support when its troops try to retake the rebel-held northern stronghold of Faya-Largeau. There has been no official comment in Paris on the statement.

President Francois Mitterrand sent Mr. Dumas to Tripoli earlier

this month for talks with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, who according to French press estimates has sent 3,500 troops backed by tanks to help the rebels. Libya denies its forces are involved.

A presidential spokesman refused Tuesday to confirm newspaper reports that Mr. Dumas would return to Libya at the end of the week as part of French efforts to avoid a resumption of fighting in the conflict, which began almost two months ago.

Mr. Dumas, who is personally close to Mr. Mitterrand, refused to discuss the details of his mission.

"I, along with others, provide the president with relevant and precise information to allow him to formulate the decisions he

thinks necessary," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand will give his first full public explanation of France's strategy in its former colony in an interview which Le Monde is to publish on Thursday.

External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson was discussing the conflict, which has embarrased the socialist government and provoked new tensions with the United States, with the national assembly foreign affairs committee.

France has sent up to 3,000 paratroops, backed by Jaguar ground attack aircraft, to Chad where rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei control the north of the country bordering Libya.

The paratroops have been sent as instructors but military sources said they would return fire if attacked. They have been deployed at strategic points out of range of air raids in order to block any attempt by the rebels to advance south.

Former army Gen. Edouard Cortadellas, who commanded French troops in Chad in 1969 during an earlier phase of the 17-year-old civil war, said he expected Mr. Habre to try to retake the North.

"He must be helped," he told journalists. "Negotiations will not bring about the reunification of Chad."

He criticised Mr. Mitterrand for delaying several weeks before committing French forces to help Mr. Habre, who said his army was driven from Faya-Largeau by Libyan bombers.

Other military sources have warned that the level of fighting needed to retake Faya-Largeau could be unacceptable to French public opinion and especially left-wing socialists and the government's communist allies.

Nep-Gaullist legislator Yves Lancelin said on television that he doubted whether Col. Qadhafi would be prepared to negotiate a withdrawal of his forces.

He said French forces should "show themselves on the ground" to indicate France's determination to preserve Chad's territorial integrity.

Meanwhile, the general who will command the French expeditionary force in Chad arrived in the Chadian capital Monday night shortly after the Chadian government urged France to join a counter-attack against Libyan-backed rebels.

Brig. Gen. Jean Poli, a 54-year-old veteran of the Algeria and Indochina wars, commands about 1,200 men, based in the capital and at four points on an East-West defensive line bisecting the former French colony.

Gen. Poli flew in with some 80 special air commandos to guard the force's four Jaguar strike aircraft and four Mirage interceptors.

"The task ahead of me is very difficult," the paratroop general told reporters who greeted him at N'djamena.



Iranian captives looking bored in Iraq's Ramadi prison

Gulf war attrition dreadful

By Rudy Abrahamson

WASHINGTON — At least 175,000, and perhaps as many as half-a-million, people have been killed in the long Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, intelligence sources say.

The heaviest toll has been on the Iranian side where the dead are known to number at least 125,000, but could total four times that many. The sources, who requested anonymity, say that U.S. information is that some 50,000 Iraqis have been killed.

Serious injuries are estimated to number some 600,000. "It is almost a First World War kind of engagement in its protracted use of manpower," said a State Department official. Although the Khomenei regime has wiped out nearly all organized political dissent, the continued fighting and the heavy Iranian losses have apparently led in recent months to some minor public expressions of anti-war sentiment in Tehran.

Despite the enormous toll and Iraqi calls for mediation, U.S. diplomatic and defence officials expect the struggle to drag on for months, perhaps even years, with neither side strong enough to win. Washington assessment is that there is little chance of a negotiated settlement so long as the Ayatollah Khomeini rules Iran.

There has been concern ever since the outbreak of the fighting in September, 1980, that the conflict might spread around the Gulf endangering vital oil facilities. Last month, after an unusually strong exchange of threats between Tehran and Baghdad, the Reagan administration warned of United States interest in Gulf shipping. It essentially reaffirmed former President Jimmy Carter's 1980 declaration that the Gulf was vital to U.S. national security.

An added concern is that Iraq is soon to acquire five French Super Etendard bombers capable of firing Exocet missiles.

Not significant While the borrowed French planes will add new punch to the Iraqi air force, U.S. officials have concluded that they will not significantly shift the balance of power and will have little impact on the war unless Iraq decides to use them in a suicide attack on large Iranian oil installations.

Should the fighting escalate sharply, however, defence officials say that the Iranian air force probably has the capability to range across the Gulf in a strike on the oil facilities of Iraq's allies, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The lack of spare parts has left the Iranian air force outnumbered nearly ten to one by Iraq's Soviet-built MiGs and French-built Mirage fighters. Few of the F-14s delivered before the revolution are believed to be still flying due to lack of spare parts and inadequate training of Iranian pilots.

Khomenei's forces are now forced to rely upon the black market, the international arms market and North Korea for military hardware. Small arms and ammunition, once purchased from Israel, are apparently no longer available from that source — Los Angeles Times

Gen. Evren pledges democracy; junta bans weekly magazine

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren Tuesday hit back at criticism that November general elections will not bring back full democracy, saying the military government had no intention of holding out to power.

Speaking to a large crowd in the eastern city of Tunceli, Gen. Evren said: "Turkey will go back to democracy after the forthcoming elections because it is the system which suits the Turkish people most."

He said his government, in power since a 1980 coup, could have used a 40 per cent approval vote it won in a constitutional referendum last year as an excuse to stay put if it so wanted.

"But we have not done so and we have no intention or aim of doing this," he said.

Last weekend, the banned leader of a new political party, Erdal Inonu, said in a public statement

that the elections would not amount to the return of democracy as not all legitimate parties were being allowed to participate.

Mr. Inonu's outburst followed the virtual elimination from the elections of two front-running parties, the Social Democratic Party (Sodep) which he led until ousted by the regime, and the rightist Correct Way Party.

The ruling National Security Council (NSC) exercised its right to veto party founder members, leaving the two parties short of the required 30 founders with only days to go until a deadline for registering for the poll.

The deadline is Wednesday evening and political analysts said Sodep, Correct Way and 11 other parties still without 30 approved founders require an unprecedented turnaround by the NSC to have any hope of registering in time.

Weekly banned

INSTANBUL (R) — Turkish military authorities Tuesday banned publication of the weekly news magazine Nokta for an indefinite period, staff of the magazine said.

They said Istanbul martial law authorities also decided to confiscate unsold copies of the latest issue of the magazine, published Monday.

Weekly banned

British employ 'see and be seen' policy in Beirut

By Phil Davison

Reuter

HADETH, Lebanon — Most of the 97 men in the British peacekeeping force here have seen a bit of action in Northern Ireland but they have never seen anything quite like this.

Almost every night, shells, rockets and mortars keep them awake, some literally flying over the roof of their makeshift outpost in this suburb near Beirut Airport. Sometimes it happens during the day.

The firing is part of a mountain war between Christian and Druze militias in the hills behind Beirut and the Shouf Mountains farther South.

The British contingent is by far the smallest in a town-nation peacekeeping force in Beirut but its position is closest to, and often in the direct crossfire.

The French and Italians have around 2,000 men each, all based in relatively safe positions. The U.S. has 1,200 Marines around Beirut Airport, which has also become a hazardous spot since Druze militiamen began shelling the airport last month.

The British contingent is the only one of the foreign peacekeeping force which has so far

suffered no casualties since their main task is "to see and be seen" and give moral support to the fledgling Lebanese army.

Although under orders not to get involved in factional fighting, the danger is that the heavy crossfire may get closer.

"We are not here as an intervention force. Our normal role is to push forward for reconciliation. Our troops are trained to get in, observe, report and get out," said Maj. Stuart Bennett, seconded to the force from a unit in Wiltshire of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Mostly troopers from the Queen's Dragoon Guards, the British soldiers are billeted in a draughty, unfinished stone office block on a gentle hillside above the airport and the Mediterranean.

Behind them are the picturesque wooded hills and scattered villages regularly transformed into a backdrop for battles which remind the young soldiers of old British or American war films.

I joined the British troops on their rooftop as shells and rockets flew high over the building as well as back and forth between nearby villages and camouflaged hillside positions.

Many mortar shells came from

over a ridge directly behind us, apparently a Falangist position, while two artillery guns, also thought to be manned by Falangist militiamen, blew smoke as they pumped shells onto the Druze township of Shweifat.

The young British soldiers, more used to facing rock-throwing youths or snipers in Northern Ireland's troubled capital, Belfast, took it in their stride. Most got their shirts off to catch some sun on their pale backs as they built concrete watchtowers to replace piles of sandbags.

Officers watched the battles through field glasses, using maps and compasses to plot the sources of fire, while down below in the busy "ops (operations) room", two officers maintained radio contact with the U.S. Marines, swapping information on who was firing what, and where.

Immediately below the British, 80 metres away, is an outpost of the Israeli occupying army.

But there is little contact between the two forces other than mutual observation through field glasses and the odd shout of "Manchester" from a young Israeli reservist, who by calling the name of the home town of two of Britain's legendary football teams, wants to show he knows a bit about British soccer.

There was closer contact when an Israeli armoured personnel carrier, rumbling along the old Sidon road past the Israeli position, heard gunfire and whirled its heavy machine-gun to spray bullets in all directions.

Of the 50 rounds fired, half a dozen hit the British base. One splattered the plaster in the officers' mess, well above head-height, but others missed a Lebanese officer on liaison duty by less than a metre.

The new British commander, Col. David Roberts of the parachute regiment, who had arrived the same day, was not amused. He walked to the Israeli base and told the senior officer to "cut it out".

In order to see and be seen, the British mount patrols, usually made up of four two-man Ferra armoured scout cars with a swivelling 0.30 Browning machine gun for defence.

The Ferrets, toy-like in comparison with the other armoured vehicles prevalent in the city, are popular among local residents and often elicit a wave.

In an attempt to reduce tension in Beirut, the British soldiers do not wear their combat helmets and are considering leaving off their flak jackets for the same reason.

Kyprianou postpones Greek trip

NICOSIA (R) — The president of Cyprus has put off until Wednesday a visit to Athens which was planned for Monday, according to an official announcement here.

The announcement came amid indications of government conflict over proposals by the United Nations secretary general to solve the problems of the divided Mediterranean island.

A spokesman for the Cyprus government said only that President Spyros Kyprianou's trip had been rescheduled after consultations with Athens.

Mr. Kyprianou was due to meet Greek President Constantine Karamanlis Tuesday and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on Thursday. He will now see both leaders on Thursday and return to Cyprus on Friday, the official statement said.

Cyprus has been effectively partitioned into Greek and Turkish Cypriot sectors since 1974.

According to leaked documents, new proposals by U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar include a presidency rotating between the Greek majority and Turkish minority.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:00 Koran
16:20 Canons
16:30 Children's Programme
17:00 Basketball highlights
18:30 Local Programme
18:55 Local Programme
19:20 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Basketball Highlights Review
21:30 News in Arabic
22:30 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic
23:10 Arabic Series cont.

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 The Two Of Us
21:10 Documentary - The Shock of The New
22:00 News in English
23:15 Women in White - Episode Three

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 My Word
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00 Richard Wagner
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea, Music
18:30 Classical Notes
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1415 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Waveguide 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:20 Fantastic Fiddlers 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Divisions 08:35 Small World 08:50 King of Jazz 09:45 Report on Religion 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Britain's Minutes 10:30 The Hit-makers Guide to the Galaxy 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial Yearbook 12:15 Whip Hand 12:30 Counter Point 12:30 World News 12:35 News about Britain 12:45 Listening Post 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 I Call it Genius 16:15 Report on Religion 16:30 Women in Love 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:05 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Listening Post 19:25 News Ideas 19:35 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:05 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Here and Now 21:55 Stock Market Report 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 The Silent Continent 23:00 Network U.K. 23:30 Jazz for the Aspiring 24:00 World News 24:05 The World Today 24:25 Book Choice: Financial News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00 World News 07:05 Commentary 07:15 Whip Hand 01:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 5965, 7200, 15205, 11735 KHz

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answer to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 News 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Magazine Show 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"A Human Way of Life," the third part of the BBC film series "The Making of Mankind" at the British Council Thursday 6:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
British Council 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 37777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Report on Religion 16:30 Women in Love 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:05 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Listening Post 19:25 News Ideas 19:35 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:05 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Here and Now 21:55 Stock Market Report 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 The Silent Continent 23:00 Network U.K. 23:30 Jazz for the Aspiring 24:00 World News 24:05 The World Today 24:25 Book Choice: Financial News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00 World News 07:05 Commentary 07:15 Whip Hand 01:30 Top Twenty

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: An excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munsarah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

PRAYER TIMES

8:30 Fejr
09:00 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:30 Dhuhur
15:17 'Asr
18:09 Maghreb
19:36 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air In-formation department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

08:45 Karachi (PIA)
09:05 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Athens (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20 Dubai (RJ)
09:40 Doha (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:55 Beirut (RJ)
10:05 Cairo (RJ)
10:15 Bahrain (RJ)
10:20 Muscat (RJ)
10:30 Larnaca (CY)
10:35 Cairo (RJ)
10:40 Kuwait (KAC)
10:45 Bucharest (TAM)
10:50 Jeddah (Saudi)
10:55 Cairo (RJ)
11:00 London (RJ)
11:05 Bangkok (RJ)
11:10 Madrid (RJ)
11:15 New York (RJ)
11:45 Athens (GA)
11:50 Copenhagen (RJ)
11:55 Cairo (RJ)
12:00 Frankfurt (LH)
12:05 Cairo (RJ)
12:15 Beirut (MEA)
12:25 Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SR)
12:30 Damascus (RJ)
12:35 Cairo (RJ)
12:40 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Cairo (RJ)
12:50 Baghdad (RJ)
12:55 Belgrade (Yugoslav Air)

DEPARTURES

07:00 Agaba (RJ)
08:30 Athens (GA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:05 Beirut (MEA)
09:30 Karachi (PIA)
10:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:20 Athens (GA)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:40 Beirut, Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SAS)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:35 Larnaca (CY)
12:35 Larnaca (CY)
12:40 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Cairo (RJ)
12:50 Kuwait (KAC)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56590-1
Electric Power Co. 36181-2
Municipal water service 71125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42262
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 6661931
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Amman 667158
Al-Musharraf Hospital 66727-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Al-Muhajirah 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Shmeisani 91011

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Ali Adad 73463

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.

Apple (American) 350 / 400
Apple (Smith) 400 / 350
Apple (local) 270 / 250
Banana 270 / 220
Banana (Mukammal) 230 / 200
Banana (small) 190 / 250
Cabbage 140 / 100
Carrot 130 / 100
Cauliflower (white) 240 / 200
Corn 120 / 100
Cucumber (large) 180 / 100
Cucumber (small) 190 / 250
Eggplant (large) 100 / 80
Eggplant (small) 100 / 80
Figs 400 / 350
Fakous 120 / 100
Garlic 300 / 250
Grapes 220 / 180
Lemon 210 / 180
Lemon (yellow) 310 / 250
Marrow (large) 160 / 100
Marrow (small) 220 / 180
Mellow 70 / 50
Molok (suppl) 80 / 50
Molok (dry) 130 / 100
Onion (dry) 120 / 100
Okra 240 / 200
Peaches 450 / 400
Pears 130 / 100
Pepper (Sweet) 200 / 180
Pepper (Hot Green) 300 / 250
Potatoes 150 / 120
Squash 120 / 100
Tomatoes 160 / 120
Watermelon 100 / 70

THE NEWS

Badran urges use of home produced sand lime bricks

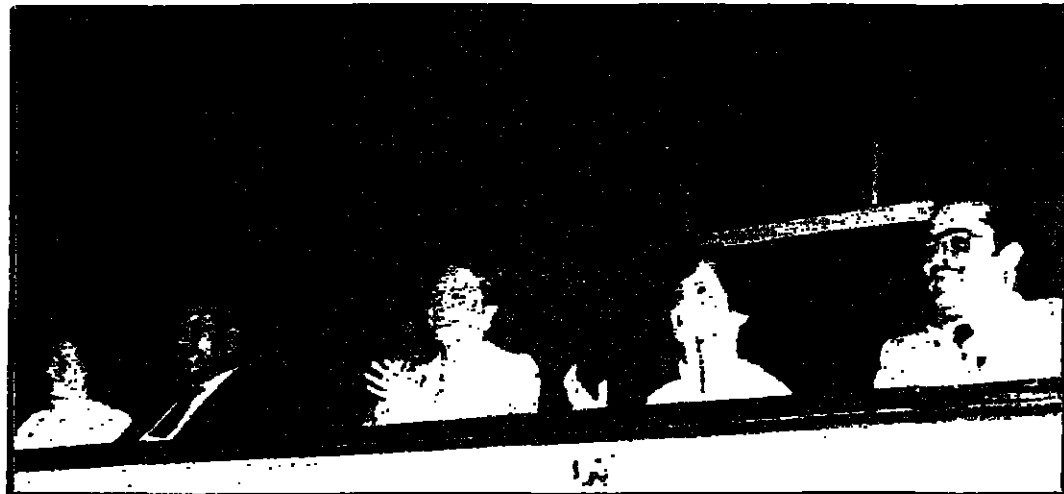
AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday issued a communique to all government departments recommending that they purchase sand lime bricks produced by the Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Company for all construction purposes.

The communique said that the company's bricks are of excellent quality, are strong and have an outer finish of natural stone. He added that they come in different shapes and sizes and are made from locally produced raw materials.

The communique was issued to help give support to the Jordanian company and to enable it to play a fuller role in contributing to the national economy.

The specifications of the sand lime bricks have been approved by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the communique added.

The ministry, it said, is currently conducting research on other locally produced building materials with the help of the Royal Scientific Society's Building Research Centre in order to ensure that their specifications are convenient for use in Jordan.



Her Majesty Queen Noor attends a performance of a children's play at Al Hussein Sports City Tuesday (Petra photo)

Prime Minister, Azraq notables discuss new investment schemes

AZRAQ (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday paid a visit to Al Azraq region east of Zarqa and met representatives of the local inhabitants for discussions.

At an open meeting with representatives of the town, Mr. Badran spoke of the need for farmers to take great care in cultivating their land and urged the citizens to develop the whole area.

He said the government was following the directives of His Majesty King Hussein in finding solutions to the problems being encountered by people in all the regions of the Kingdom.

At the meeting, several town notables made speeches outlining

their views on priority projects for their region. In a speech at the meeting, the District Governor of Al Azraq Fayez Al Fawarsi expressed his appreciation for the government efforts to improve services in Al Azraq.

He outlined the different projects that are being implemented through loans offered to the farmers through the Cities and Villages Development Bank. Mr. Fawarsi asked the government to make available a piece of land to enable the town to build a factory to refine table salt. He also said that the status of Al Azraq and Al Shamali be raised from that of village to municipal council and also that Al Azraq area be linked direct

telephone lines with the other parts of the country.

Later the Prime Minister chaired a meeting attended by the district governor, the deputy director of the National Resources Authority, the director of the lands and Survey Department and the director of the Water and Sewerage Authority.

At the meeting, these officials presented a briefing on projects their departments are implementing in Al Azraq.

The prime minister was accompanied during his visit by the Minister of Rural and Municipal Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani and Interior Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat.

NCC members urge new measures to enforce traffic law effectively

AMMAN (J.T.) — A proposal to adopt regulatory and organisational measures to implement the new Traffic Law, recently passed by the National Consultative Council (NCC), by Taher Hikmat and Mamdouh Al Abbadi was referred to the NCC's Public Services Committee Monday.

Mr. Hikmat and Mr. Abbadi pointed out that the main aim behind the new law was the preservation of people's lives and property as part of Jordan's national wealth. The government have tried their best to put the law

into practice and to persuade the Jordanian public of its merits, the two NCC members pointed out in a joint statement.

It is a pity that just 30 days after the implementation of the new law no change has taken place with regard to the frequency of car accidents, the two members stated.

Regardless of the harsh punishment for offences, it is not worthy that the number of people fined for such offences have increased, they said. Moreover, they continued, complaints about the arbitrary application of the

new law have been made by the public.

It has also been noticed, they stated, that no change has taken place in the organisation of traffic, the replacement of traffic signs, parking spaces and traffic flow regulations.

The two NCC members urged a speedy reorganisation of traffic conditions, and demanded that police officers should cooperate with the public to make the implementation of the new Traffic Law a success.

Noor celebrates her 32nd birthday Queen, Arab children attend special play

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor attended a play put on by the Friends of Children's Club at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Sports City, on her 32nd birthday Tuesday.



At the invitation of Queen Noor, Arab children from 14 Arab countries, who are currently in Amman, attended the play.

The Friends of Children club also invited 200 children from charitable institutions in Jordan to attend the play.

Born in 1951, the Queen received her education at Princeton University, New Jersey, from where she graduated in architecture and design in 1974.

The King and Queen were married on June 15, 1978 and since then Queen Noor has worked relentlessly to further development of Jordanian society.

Among her many activities, Queen Noor gives special attention to the women's movement in Jordan and the improvement of the quality of life for women in the country. In particular, she has been active in encouraging nursing programmes and the recruitment of women police, and has

given her total support to the establishment of mother and child care centres in Jordan.

The care of children has been one of the most important activities which the Queen has been concerned with recently. At present she is supervising the establishment of a modern hospital and cultural museum for children, and has undertaken the responsibility for the establishment of a model children's village to house orphans and to bring them up in a healthy, family atmosphere.

The Queen's interest in the welfare of children prompted her to invite children from around the Arab World for a 10-day visit to Jordan within an annually-organised cultural programme.

Other activities to which Queen Noor has given special attention are education and the protection of the environment.

In the field of education, Queen

Noor created the Royal Endowments for Education and Culture, a fund to send Jordanians abroad to receive further education and training. She also heads the National Committee for the Protection of the Environment.

To promote and develop Jordanian culture, Queen Noor has been the main driving force behind and the chairperson of the organising committee for the Jerash Festival which has just ended and is currently working on the formation of a national committee for the preservation of Islamic architectural art.

Jordan, China implement protocol

AMMAN (Petra) — A working document implementing the educational protocol between Jordan and the People's Republic of China was signed at the Ministry of Education Tuesday.

The document, according to which Jordan will welcome three Chinese students to its community colleges, was signed on the Jordanian side by ministry General

Secretary Abdul Latif Arabiyat, and on the Chinese side by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ku Hsiao-Po.

The Jordanian side will give the guest students a JD 15 allowance per month in addition to board and lodging. A similar arrangement for three Jordanian students to complete their higher education in Chinese universities

has been provided for.

According to the programme, an educational delegation comprising three or four members from each side will visit each other's countries, provided that the hosting side is notified through diplomatic channels three months prior to the delegation's one to two week visit.



Ministry of Education General-Secretary Abdul Latif Arabiyat and the Chinese Ambassador Ku Hsiao-Po sign the document Tuesday that will provide for educational exchanges between the two countries (Petra photo)

Summer camp gives orphans a breath of fresh air



Mike Bussy
By Lima Nabli
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Orphan children from Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan have just ended their summer camp some 15 kms west of Amman. The 290 young participants have now dispersed and returned to their refugee camps, but the wonderful experience still lives on in their memories.

I got a glimpse of the children's life at the camp just before it broke up and had the chance to speak to their supervisors.

There were two camps, one for boys and the other for girls, held close to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) vocational centre at Na'our, west of Amman. Altogether, there were 50 supervisors who volunteered to look after the 200 boys and 90 girls, housed in a wooded area and a beautiful hilly area.

The children chosen for the summer camp activities are all orphans and these children have been offered the opportunity to spend a fun time together and given the chance to make new friendships and build up their personalities for the future, says Ali Abbas the camp's director.

He said: "For the past 10 years we have been organising the summer camps out of affection for the children and also out of a sense of national duty. We are trying to compensate these children for the love they have lost and also giving them some sort of education and a feeling of dignity and self-respect."

The children, aged between eight and 13, are usually kept busy throughout the duration of the camp, according to Mr. Abbas. He said: "From five in the morning until 10 in the evening the children

are required to complete a programme which includes reading, sports, civil defence, first aid, painting, playing music and carrying out other arts based activities such as singing national songs."

They also visit factories, tourist and archaeological sites, and sports clubs. For recreation they watch feature films, visit the children's amusement park at Ras Al Ain in Amman and hold competitions and parties in the evening.

The children are also well-fed. They have three basic meals a day and two additional snacks. They are visited by doctors, dentists and eye specialists — all working on a voluntary basis — and are offered every kind of activity that a child could hope for.

"We have been implementing this programme year after year and are satisfied with the results we get and the encouragement we receive from the public to pursue our humanitarian and philanthropic work in the coming years," Mr. Abbas said.

Dr. Adawieh Al Alami, who heads a committee that supervises the organisation and programmes of the camps, told me that the participating children are chosen from refugee camps with the help of UNRWA and the Ministry of Social Development. The programme is financed through the local Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), contributions from private and public organisations and individuals, she said.

This programme, which was the brain child of a group of teachers, social workers and voluntary societies, is designed to offer the orphans the love that they have been denied in the past and a chance to enjoy childhood in a healthy atmosphere. Dr. Adawieh added.

For three weeks, she said, the children are cared for, given regular meals and suitable clothing, offered education and training in a number of skills and given a chance to exercise their faculties and build up their personalities.

She added: "It is true that three weeks is not sufficient to do a real and thorough job, but our resources are very limited. However, we are encouraged by the results, especially that the young participants are now showing improvement at school and are displaying a spirit of cooperation with their teachers and school friends."



Two of the orphaned refugee Palestinian children who participated in the special summer camp show by their faces how much they enjoyed the experience.



A group of young boys from the refugee camps pose in front of one of their supervisors with their newly made friends during the recently finished summer camp.

The camps' sports supervisor Yasmin Sharin told me that she feels deep happiness from offering care and love to the girls and helping them to adapt better to the needs of society. According to Miss Sharin, the girls are taught to play musical instruments, sing and carry out athletics and art activities. They are lectured on domestic science, and receive lessons on sanitation and hygiene.

Furthermore, the girls are taken on visits to amusement parks, the bird garden and the Haya Arts Centre in Amman. They visit factories and tourist sites, hold competitions and go out on picnics together. They are taught to live and cooperate with one another and are offered a type of disciplined living quite different from

the refugee camps they have come from. This experience tends to widen their knowledge and enrich their imaginations and strengthen their character. Miss Sharin said.

Another supervisor Nadia Salim says that her work at the camp is purely voluntary and out of a humanitarian feeling for the poor children. For this reason, the camps' committee sent her on a training course to the United States and she has now returned to pursue her humanitarian work at the camps.

While at the camp I met Mr. Mike Bussy a volunteer from the United States who works for the YMCA there. He has been acting as a supervisor and organiser of summer camps in his own country, and this year he visited the Na'our

summer camps to look into our activities.

Together with three other young men from the U.S. Rotary Club, I spent some time with the children at the camp and was impressed by what I saw. Mr. Bussy said. He went on to say that: "We will write about these impressions in the press at home, about the life of these children and what we learnt about the Palestine problem. A lot of Americans are ignorant of the sufferings of these children and totally unaware of the Palestine tragedy which has caused them."

"I have noticed that the children are quick to acquire useful skills and are willing to learn. I was also deeply impressed with the visits to these camps by the benefactors and representatives of charitable societies who daily bring gifts and clothing to the poor children, Mr. Bussy added.

The children I met at the camp all spoke of the wonderful time they have had and the experience which they passed through. This is the first time I have taken part in the summer camps and I have made many friends and acquaintances, said eight-year old Nader Mahmoud who lives with four brothers and a sister in Baqaa refugee camp.

Nader, who has lost both his parents, said that he was grateful because "I have learnt a lot at the camp, practiced different games and sports and spent a wonderful time with the other children."

Another child from the Irbid refugee camp told me that the experience he had had will live in his memory forever. Twelve-year-old Ibrahim Al Adasy who now lives with his two brothers and four sisters, said he had no father, "but the supervisors and instructors taught me self-reliance and helped me all along to adapt to different situations and cooperate with my friends and adults."

Eleven-year-old Kifah from Al Hussein refugee camp in Amman told me she spent an enjoyable time at the camp and learnt a great deal. "I have four brothers and five sisters, and I love them very much, but my stay at the summer camp and the good care, sympathy and kind attention of my supervisors has created in me a new and wonderful feeling towards the other children and a true love for humanity."

Balqa budget for 1984 discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — 1984 Balqa Governorate budget was discussed Tuesday in a meeting attended by Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib and representatives of the budget department and other departments in the governorate.

Roads, water and electrical projects will figure prominently in the JD 6,000,000 budget. About JD 785,000 has been allocated to electricity 16 villages in the governorate. JD 370,000 for water supply projects, while JD 1,667,000 will be spent on new road projects. A further JD 269,000 has been allocated to social, agricultural and educational projects.

Marka rubbish dump deemed health hazard

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh Monday inspected the site where work is underway to bury heaps of burnt refuse in the northern Marka quarter of Amman.

The process aims to protect the residents of the area from the unhealthy effect of living close to a rubbish tip, 150,000 cubic metres

of earth and sand have already been moved to the spot to cover the large heaps of refuse.

A total of 2500 tons of rubbish used to be deposited in the area daily. Mr. Rawabdeh said that everything possible would be done to remove all signs of the rubbish tip.

April road accident statistics released

AMMAN (Petra) — Statistics prepared by the Public Security Directorate show that 36 people were killed in car accidents last April. The number of people injured during the same period reached 659. Traffic Department

sources said 1154 accident took place in April, 199 of which occurred at night. The accident casualties comprised of 176 drivers, 207 passengers and 317 pedestrians.

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On Thursday & Friday 1 & 2 September
At Holiday Inn Ballroom - Amman
Entries Available At Holiday Inn
Tel: 663100

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U.S. and Nicaragua — 'an aggression of lies'

By Tomas Borge Martinez

A great nation gains in honour and prestige by respecting the sovereignty of small, weak nations, rather than by oppressing those who fight to secure their rights.

— A.C. Sandino, the Nicaraguan general who led the fight against U.S. Marine intervention in Nicaragua, 1927-33, and served as inspiration for the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

It is recognised internationally that Nicaragua is the victim of an unjustified military aggression. This aggression is in violation of international laws and the very laws of the United States. As many facts concerning this aggression are well known by now, there is no need to enter into details about it.

There is another, less apparent form of aggression, an aggression of constant lies, half-truths, accusations based on false premises and interpretations motivated by bad faith.

It is obvious that this latter form of aggression was planned months ago in order to justify to an unformed public a later military aggression. This is an affront to the intelligence and good will of the people of the United States.

What is said of Nicaragua? That the revolution has altered its original programme and that the present government has liquidated democratic liberties to establish a totalitarian regime.

Several political parties covering a broad span of the political spectrum are active in Nicaragua today. We distinguish clearly between legitimate opposition and counter-revolutionary opposition. The latter is based on anti-national premises that seek a return to dictatorship and the forfeiture of our people's needs to the interests of other nations.

We asked our people to give us five years to reorganise a country destroyed by war. Part of this reorganisation is setting the institutional bases for elections to be held in 1985. Have the American people, after 200 years, forgotten that the United States required 13 years of reorganisation before the first national elections were held in 1789?

Today the process is moving forward. Our council of state is studying the political systems of other countries, including the United States, in order to see what aspects are pertinent to our reality, and to develop our own democracy.

A law of political parties, which guarantees political parties access to power through the electoral process, has been approved by our legislature.

Political pluralism is growing side by side with a strong mixed economy. In 1982, the private sector received 60.5 per cent of the credits approved by the banks. That sector also obtained 68.8 per cent of the authorised foreign exchange. More than 70 per cent of the land and 60 per cent of industrial activities are private. The agrarian reform is not based on whether the land is privately held or not; rather, it is founded on the productive use of the land.

Do not these facts disprove the statements made by the government of the United States concerning Nicaragua's political and economic reality?

In Nicaragua today there is a

greater percentage of private enterprise than in the case in countries such as Venezuela, Mexico and Brazil, to state a few examples.

In just four months in 1980 we reduced illiteracy from 51 per cent to 12 per cent and have developed programmes to prevent relapse into illiteracy. The entire child population is incorporated into the school system. (Some of these schools have been attacked by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) financed counter-revolutionary forces.) The number of children attending primary school has doubled, and there is an increase of 53 per cent at the secondary level. There has been a 92 per cent increase in university registration.

The achievements in health care during the last four years have been greater than the accomplishments during the previous 150 years. We have eliminated diseases such as poliomyelitis, reduced tuberculosis, reduced infant mortality by about 50 per cent and increased the number of vaccinations by 190 per cent. The entire population is incorporated into the programme of preventive medicine. Nicaragua is recognised by international organisations to be at the forefront in public health care. Both education and health care are available to our people free of charge.

Is this not respect for human, economic and social rights? Is the Reagan administration fighting against this? What other country in Latin America has accomplished so much in such a short period of time in spite of sabotage and the opposition of the most powerful country of the planet?

We have been accused of religious persecution. Many religious organisations have stated the contrary.

Since 1979 full freedom of religious expression exists in Nicaragua for the first time in our history. There are 240 priests in the country, most of whom support the revolution. Sixty per cent are foreigners. They offer more than 300 masses daily in more than 350 churches located in 153 parishes. Catholics, including the Dominicans, Calanzans, Jesuits and Maryknolls, as well as dozens of Protestant churches including the Moravians, are all represented in Nicaragua. The Protestant and Evangelical churches have quadrupled their memberships since 1979. Several Catholic priests serve as ministers of state, and a Jesuit priest, Father Fernando Cardenal, is one of the leaders of the Sandinista Youth Organisation.

Is this reality consistent with the accusations leveled against us by the government of the United States? And if there are doubts as to whether we have freedom of religion, why don't they come to Nicaragua and see firsthand, as have so many honest and open-minded U.S. citizens who have changed their opinion after visiting our country?

Recently we have been accused of anti-Semitism. In Nicaragua no one is persecuted because of his religion, race or political beliefs. Those who participated directly or indirectly in the genocide carried out against the people of Nicaragua by the Somoza dictatorship were punished. Two individuals of Jewish origin had their properties confiscated because of their involvement in the above-mentioned crimes. We are sending documentation to Rabbi Morton

Rosenthal, who initiated these charges against us. Moreover, we have invited him to come to Nicaragua so he can see for himself how mistaken he has been.

If, in the process of reviewing the case of the alleged confiscation of a synagogue, the government finds sufficient grounds to consider that the building — though registered in the name of an individual very much linked to the Somoza regime — is in fact patrimony of the Jewish community, the government will facilitate its return.

To pose the issue of the Central American crisis as part of the East-West confrontation could be considered ridiculous, if it did not have such dramatic consequences.

When we were fighting against Somoza, the Soviet Union gave neither arms nor advice to us Nicaraguans.

Following the revolutionary victory, Nicaragua has established diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, within the normal parameters that are the rights of all modern states that are fighting to keep from dying.

Our people are fighting to keep from dying of hunger. Our struggle is against hunger and backwardness. Hunger and backwardness create a conflict between the selfishness of bloody dictatorships and the people. What does the East-West conflict have to do with gastroenteritis, illiteracy and the genocide of repressive military rulers?

I think that this argument is a brutal sophism to deceive the people of the United States to justify the aggression of a powerful, rich country against a small, impoverished, weak country. This argument is a deliberate lie whose only force lies in its constant repetition.

Central America has been victimised by dictatorships, each of which might have provided chapter and verse for the apocalypse. It has been calculated that the National Guard, Somoza's army, in the course of nearly half a century, assassinated more than 300,000 Nicaraguans. Since 1954, more than 10,000 persons have been assassinated in Guatemala, and the Salvadoreans since 1979 have offered more than 50,000 victims to the holocaust.

Tomas Borge Martinez, a founding member of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua, who was given the title "Commander of the Revolution" and serves as minister of the interior, comments on U.S. perceptions of his country.

They accuse us of being dominated by the Cubans and the Soviets. All Nicaraguans remember that, in the evil hour of Somoza, the maximum authority in our country was the ambassador of the United States. We overthrew Somoza, fundamentally, in order to be the masters of our own decisions. This is a Sandinista principle of elementary national pride.

I can affirm, with full knowledge of the facts, that neither the Cuban ambassador nor Fidel Castro, with whom we have frequently conversed, nor the Soviet

leader, Yuri Andropov, with whom we have also spoken, has ever told us what we must do. To think the contrary would be to accept that we have no criteria of our own, that we are simply puppets. If we were unpuppets, if we were so dishonourable as to sell out to somebody, there can be no doubt whatever that it would be such easier and much more comfortable to sell ourselves to the government of the United States. We Sandinistas never have been, are not and never will be anybody's satellites. The Manichean concept, that a country which has stopped being a satellite of one country has to become a satellite of another country, is simply inconceivable to us.

Our concept of nonalignment is not inconsistent with our right to establish relations with other countries based on the principle of mutual respect. What is more, it is our hope that the United States will become one of those countries. We are not to be blamed that there exist those who maliciously confuse the diversification of our relations with alignment.

Another accusation that has been launched against Nicaragua is that we are fomenting an arms race in Central America. Let us see what the real facts are:

Nicaragua was first threatened and then invaded. We have the right and the obligation to defend ourselves, as we also have the obligation not to attack other countries. We do not propose to invade Honduras, and neither do we propose — however unnecessary it be to mention this — to invade the United States. Nicaragua has clearly demonstrated over the past four years that it is not a threat to the national security of any country. It is not we who have constructed naval bases in the Gulf of Fonseca, military training bases outside our borders, military air bases from which C130s daily unload munitions. We do not violate the airspace of any country with espionage overflights, nor do we send, against the coasts of any country, powerful naval task forces, complete with aircraft carriers and missile cruisers.

Faced with the escalation of armaments in Central America, clearly directed against us, we have the elemental right of self-defence. In this regard, we are certain that we will receive aid from all around the world, including the American people.

The problem of Central America is not the supposed expansionism of Cuba or the Soviet Union in the region. It is not the aggressiveness of Nicaragua with respect to its neighbours. The problem is the philosophy of the big stick: The inconceivable concept that the United States believes it has the right to decide who should govern our countries, and to become irritable if other peoples determine styles and forms that fail to please whatever U.S. president happens to be in office.

We have made numerous proposals for dialogue, for negotiation. The response of the United States has always been either silence or an escalation of threats and aggression. It has responded similarly to proposals launched by such countries as Mexico and France. We always insist that our problems are with Honduras, whose territory is being used as a base of U.S. military operations and attacks against Nicaragua.

Because of that, negotiations

must be of a bilateral nature with those two countries. The U.S. response and consequently that of Honduras as well, is that the so-called "regional problem" that Nicaragua supposedly represents must be negotiated multilaterally.

Very well. In order to avoid pretexts, on July 19 we announced that we are disposed to negotiate multilaterally. We proposed a nonaggression pact with Honduras. We proposed the absolute end to all supplies of weapons by any country to the forces in conflict in El Salvador, so that the Salvadorean people may resolve their problems without foreign interference. We proposed an end to the militarisation of the area and to the use of any territories to launch aggressions against any other country. We also proposed the noninstallation of military bases

The foreign ministers of France and Japan have also made similar statements. The Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Labour Party of Great Britain have demanded that their respective governments expressly condemn the policy of the United States towards Central America.

It seems that the unanimous statements in favour of peace and against war have somewhat moderated the U.S. government's language a bit. In its most recent declarations it says that the United States "is not preparing a war" against Nicaragua and it hopes peace can be achieved "without bloodshed".

But the facts contradict these affirmations. The aircraft carriers are there. U.S. troops are carrying out "prolonged manoeuvres" in Honduras. The CIA continues



and respect for the self-determination of each country. Who can doubt that all of these are measures conducive to peace?

This has been recognised by personalities such as Bernardo Sepulveda, foreign minister of Mexico, who stated publicly that the six-point proposal presented by the government of Nicaragua "is a step forward in the process towards peace in the region."

And what has been the response? In the first instance, the dispatch of powerful naval fleets to "carry out manoeuvres" along our Pacific and Atlantic coasts. At the same time, statements that the principal obstacle to peace was "the leftist government of Nicaragua."

But the international reaction remains on the side of reason and common sense. The presidents of Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica have stated their opposition, as has the president of Mexico, who warned that a generalised war in Central America "would result in victory for neither side" and called on the international community to take steps "to stop the outbreak of an irrational war before it destroys the legitimate yearning for peace and development."

financing the counter-revolution. The Green Berets continue training the Honduran army. And we continue contributing the dead.

We want peace. We need peace in order to work, to study, in order to sing, to laugh, in order to simply live.

We want peace. Why don't they leave us in peace? What wrong have we done to the people of the United States? We have offered the hand of friendship. Why does their government respond with a clenched fist?

We want peace, but we are disposed to defend ourselves. Neither our petition for peace nor our determination to defend ourselves is rhetorical.

Our people, like Sandino, prefer "to die as rebels rather than to live as slaves". George Washington, that apostle of truth, would have applauded this determination of our national hero and this heroic determination of the Nicaraguan people.

Perhaps the gravest error is to believe that the force of arms is superior to the force of truth, or to the force of peoples who have conquered their liberty. — The Washington Post

America feels sorry?

REALISATION MAY not be something that comes immediately after a folly, but it takes not months, not years, but decades for it to dawn on the United States that it had been in the wrong in some matter.

Not long ago, a commission found the U.S. government guilty of grossly mistreating Japanese-Americans during World War II. The latest case is American conduct in the so-called Barbie affair.

Barbie was Gestapo chief in the city of Lyon in eastern France from 1942 to 1944. During this period he is said to have sent thousands of French resistance fighters to their deaths and tortured countless others. For the Americans, all is grief that goes to their mill, so despite his crimes, despite the fact that he was wanted in France for trial, Barbie was recruited by the U.S. army's counterintelligence corps in 1947 as an agent to keep an eye on communist activities in Europe. Four years later, disregarding French requests for information about Barbie, the United States helped him escape to Bolivia. There he made his fortune, and for 33 years lived in luxury until the new government in Bolivia deported him to France in February.

Suddenly, after all these years, America is feeling sorry for its sordid role in the affair. In a 218-page report dripping with remorse, the U.S. Justice Department last week expressed "deep regret" that U.S. officials "interfered with the lawful and proper administration of justice" in helping Barbie escape prosecution for war crimes. Allan A. Ryan Jr., a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, who wrote the report, suggested that the U.S. government "express to the government of France its regret for its responsibility in delaying the due process of law... This is a matter of honourable conduct."

All norms of justice, fairness, honour and decency are being trampled underfoot in the Middle East, with the United States being directly responsible. Will it take America another three decades to realise that it has been the chief accomplice in crimes against Arabs, for more than three decades already? — Arab News Jeddah

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Remaining credibility destroyed

WITH ITS United Nations Security Council veto against a resolution calling for the dismantling of Israeli settlements, the United States has thus removed its last thin veil of credibility and now shows itself to be in total opposition to the council's 242 resolution. Jordan, as His Majesty King Hussein told the Los Angeles Times and the Washington Post, strongly rejects this American stand and considers it one of great seriousness. This view was echoed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran in his statement to the National Consultative Council Monday when he said that the United States policies are pushing the region towards war because they have succeeded in closing all doors to peace.

The U.S. Middle East policies have amounted to a continuous retreat from earlier declared positions culminating in the recent Security Council veto which implies that the U.S. condones Israel's expropriation of Arab land by force in violation of all international principles and laws. The U.S. has never put in a real effort to halt Israel's settlement policy, on the contrary it continues to support Israel with all its means thus enabling it to build more settlements and evict yet more Arab people from their homeland. It looks as though the U.S. has now decided to take a new policy line — preferring direct confrontation with the Arabs, and so putting an end to the dreams of moderates that Washington might still adopt a balanced attitude with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Al Dustour: U.S.— enemy of Arabs

THE LATEST announcement of U.S. military aid to Israel, which includes 75 F16 planes, acquires a certain measure of significance because it comes at a time when Israel is escalating its acts of aggression against the Arab countries and tightening its grip on the occupied lands. This latest arms deal reflects the total American disregard for the feelings of the Arab and displays in a clearer picture the extent of U.S. support for Israel's arbitrary measures and aggressive policies in our region. It also means unlimited backing for Israel in its intransigent policy towards the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon and the other occupied Arab regions.

With the latest arms deal, the U.S. is saying to the Arabs that it will continue to support their enemy so as to ensure a continuous military superiority that will force the Arabs to succumb to Zionist demands and conditions which includes further Israeli expansionism. The U.S., while offering all kinds of assistance and support to Israel presents itself as a peaceful mediator in our region and sends one envoy after another to talk to the leaders of the interested countries. In the light of His Majesty King Hussein's press interviews and Prime Minister Mudar Badran's statements at the National Consultative Council Monday we can only view the U.S. as an enemy of the Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: 16 years of aggression

SIXTEEN YEARS have now passed since Israel's occupation of the whole of Palestine and parts of other Arab states and still it has not achieved real peace with its neighbours. Over the past 16 years, Israel has not worked for peace but has sought to consolidate its grip over the occupied regions, and that is why peace for Israel has proved out of its reach. All Israel's wars during this period have not been to try to ensure secure borders, as the U.S. and Israeli propaganda put it, but rather acquire more land at the expense of its neighbours. Over the past 16 years, it has been clear to everyone that Israel totally depends on the U.S. for its military, economic and political life. All Israeli acts of aggression have been planned in advance with U.S. backing. The recent American veto at the U.N. Security Council on the resolution calling for the dismantling of Israeli settlements has exposed to the world the extent of Washington's support for Israel and revealed America's intentions in backing Israel's expansion in the Arab region and its acquisition of land by force. The United States has also monopolised the peace mediation role so as to implement policies favourable only to Israel. The United States is thus intent on closing all doors to peace and pushing the region towards the abyss.

Trudeau mid-term cabinet reshuffle signals decline

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

OTTAWA — With his Liberal Party's fortunes at a record low ebb, Pierre Trudeau has reshuffled the Canadian cabinet, one eye kept warily on the next election that could end their 20-year dominance of national politics.

The latest opinion polls show the Liberals mustering only 27 per cent of voter support compared with 55 per cent for the opposition Tories, who have a new leader in Montreal mining tycoon Brian Mulroney and are eager for power.

Mr. Trudeau dropped five ministers, something he had never done before in mid-term in 15 years as prime minister, and brought in five backbenchers last week in a mid-level ministerial facelift designed to bolster the Liberals' sagging popularity.

But the changes left no one the wiser about the retirement plans of Mr. Trudeau, NATO's longest-serving prime minister who has said he will step down before the election expected next year.

The 63-year-old Trudeau, who offers an enigmatic smile when asked when he will go, sidestepped reporters and left government house by a back door after last Friday's shake-up.

Canada is gradually emerging from its worst recession in half a century, with inflation cut by half to 5.6 per cent and productivity on

the increase at last. But unemployment remains at 12 per cent of the workforce.

Much of the electorate's anger throughout the slump was focussed on Mr. Trudeau, who opted for a programme of voluntary wage and price restraint which froze the salaries of civil servants and urged private industry to follow suit.

Mr. Trudeau and his cabinet have taken to the Quebec hills this summer for discussions with businessmen, union leaders and such noted economists as J.K. Galbraith on how to revive the economy.

Employment Minister Lloyd Axworthy had floated the idea of Canadians opting for job-sharing with the unemployed. He lost the cabinet, he has been given transport, a crucial portfolio for Western grain-shipping interests.

The Liberals, under the urbane and bilingual Montrealer Trudeau, have a solid power-base of 74 parliamentary seats in French-speaking Quebec — half their House of Commons (lower house) total.

Now the Tories, under the equally urbane and bilingual Montrealer Mulroney, 44, hope to erode that power base and win the election. The Conservatives have held power only once in the last two decades — for just nine months in 1979.

Mr. Mulroney, who toppled Joe Clark in a leadership convention last June, has never held political

office and is campaigning in Nova Scotia for a House of Commons seat he is virtually certain to win in an August 29 election.

He called the cabinet shake-up "a big day for mediocrity. You can't get any good results when you shuffle a bad deck."

Mr. Trudeau, whether he goes or not, is clearly concerned about the block of seats that Toronto, Canada's largest city and main financial centre, offers in an election.

He brought in three Torontonians in the cabinet shake-up,

reflecting Liberal Party concern that the 18 seats they hold in the city could disappear in a Tory landslide.

Toronto could also provide the answer to the Liberals' future in the shape of former Finance Minister John Turner, who quit the cabinet in 1975 over policy differences. He is now a Toronto lawyer and hot favourite to succeed Mr. Trudeau.

But Mr. Turner, more right-wing and pro-business in his economic stance than Mr. Trudeau, has been equally silent over his

return to politics as he may have to face years on the opposition benches before winning power.

On the Canadian parliamentary scene, the most eagerly awaited clash now is between the urbane Mr. Mulroney and Mr. Trudeau, an incisive and ruthless debater, on the floor of the House of Commons which returns next month after the summer recess.

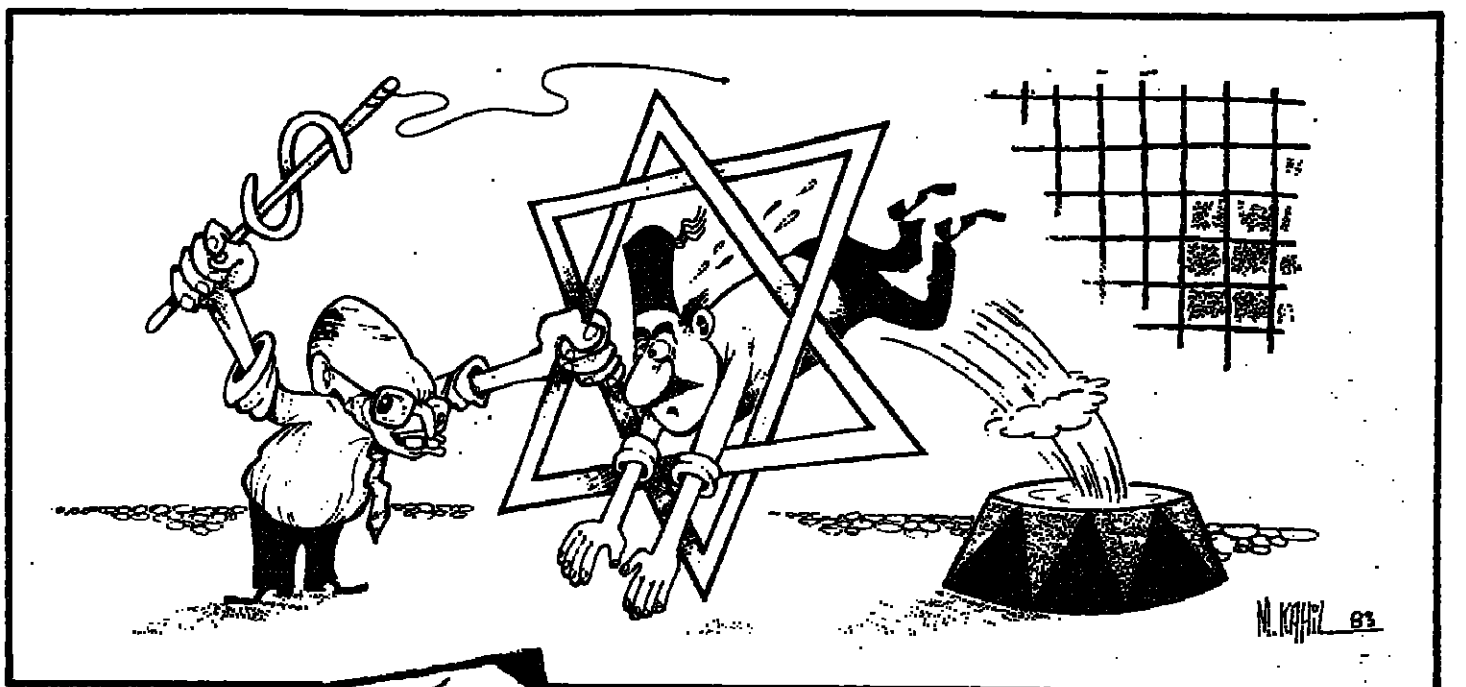
Mr. Mulroney, who has been criticised for being evasive on major policy issues up to now, takes to the Quebec hills himself early next month to pick his own

shadow cabinet and thrash out what line of attack they will take in parliament.

Most political commentators forecast that Mr. Trudeau will step down early next year in time for a spring or autumn election.

But a growing number of party faithful, including Quebec members worried about their seats, are urging him to stay and fight the Mulroney challenge.

However, surprise has always been a favourite Trudeau tactic and he just keeps on playing his cards close to the chest.



ملكيه امه لاجل

'Elected parliament could boost Jordan's role in Arab World'

By Affiah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A prominent National Consultative Council (NCC) member has called for an elected parliament in Jordan and said that such a move would strengthen Jordan's political role in the Arab World.

Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er, a former Jordanian minister and presently an NCC member, made his call in a lecture delivered last week on the history of democracy in Jordan.

Dr. Sha'er said that now is a good time to call for a parliamentary life for "it would definitely affect the Arab region and regain for Jordan its leading political role in the Arab arena."

Speaking at the American University of Beirut Alumni Club, he said that political democracy in Jordan revolves on:

1- Participation in decision-making on national issues, through central and local councils, the NCC and other people's institutions.

2- Public freedoms which ensure for the citizens the right to free expression in matters related to national issues.

3- Personal freedom which ensures for the citizen the right to enjoy human dignity within the provisions of the country's laws.

Dr. Sha'er pointed out the fact that democracy in Jordan is only 60 years old and that the country's experience of democratic systems is not only limited but on several occasions has been exposed to various difficulties and crises.

Democracy, he said, is one of the foundations on which national and Islamic law has been established in Jordan, but this democracy has been affected by political developments in neighbouring countries like Syria, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

He cited Egypt as the Arab country which continues to play a major role in other Arab states' political life negatively or positively. In addition, he said, various economic, regional and international developments, including the Palestine problem, have influenced Jordanian political life in every way.

The Legislative Authority

Dr. Sha'er reviewed the developments of the legislative authority in Jordan since 1908 when the Ottomans were still ruling Jordan and most parts of the Arab World. Giving a brief account of

the legislative authority, he said: "Following the departure of King Faisal (King's great uncle) from Syria at the end of World War I, the British were given a mandate in Trans-Jordan but they were not interested in establishing a central government here. So it was left to the local inhabitants to set up several local councils or mini-governments each with a British commissioner. Despite differences and disputes among the tribes in Jordan, many of them demanded the establishment of a central council to enact and issue laws and to take charge of internal affairs and the country's fiscal budget. Therefore, the roots of political struggle emanated from a tendency towards participating in the decision-making process. Also they were directed towards unity with other Arab states and combating the Zionist movement in addition to the struggle to achieve national independence."

The aspiration for a legislative council was fulfilled two years later when a council, grouping senior officials, was set up to issue laws and regulations. When Jordan's independence was declared, Prince Abdullah (King Hussein's grandfather and later King Abdullah) set up a special committee to draw up a "parliament law," but the British foiled these attempts. In 1928 the Anglo-Jordanian treaty was signed and a law was issued approving the formation of a "legislative council" provided it endorsed that treaty.

Dr. Sha'er added that in 1946, the Anglo-Jordanian treaty was amended. Prince Abdullah was proclaimed King and a new Jordanian constitution was declared. But this constitution did not introduce real amendments to the parliament law. This was caused enough for the progressive elements in Jordan to try to acquire more authority for its parliamentary members. This led to the election of the first parliament in Jordan on Oct. 20, 1947.

Elections were held in a free atmosphere without government interference of any kind. Following the 1948 war in Palestine and the unification of the two banks of Jordan (in 1950) a new parliament was elected to embody deputies from both sides of the River Jordan.

In 1952 parliament endorsed a new constitution for Jordan which provided for laws that ensure the rights of labourers and their unions and which stated that the prime minister and cabinet members will be responsible to parliament and also gave judicial au-

thority total independence.

It is worth noting, said Dr. Sha'er, that amendments and improvements of the country's constitutions and laws took place despite a total collapse of parliamentary life in Syria and Egypt. There followed a number of developments and the introduction of further amendments to the constitution but these were influenced mostly by political events in neighbouring Syria and Egypt. Also there came a time after 1957 when all parliamentary elections in Jordan were characterised by forgery, intimidation and bribery.

Parliamentary life in Jordan was also influenced by the failure of unity talks between Syria and Egypt, developments in Iraq and most importantly the 1967 war when parliament became defunct because of Israel's occupation of the West Bank. Parliament was finally dissolved in 1974, following the Arab summit in Rabat, Morocco, in which the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was proclaimed the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Local councils

Referring to local councils, Dr. Sha'er said that by the end of the Ottoman Empire rule, one municipal council was established in Amman and administrative councils were established in the towns of Karak, Salt and Ajloun. "The municipality of Amman played an important political role in the early days of the Jordanian Emirate in strengthening the foundation of the central government."

He went on to say that after the establishment of the Emirate many municipal councils were set up in the various regions of the country and the central government never interfered in the elections.

Giving evidence to the importance of the political role the councils played them, Dr. Sha'er said that in the year 1946 the various councils held a conference proclaiming allegiance to Prince Abdullah to rule as King of the country.

However, he added, a law was passed in 1955 for elections in the municipal councils "aiming at improving performance in local councils."

Commenting on the municipal councils in that era, Dr. Sha'er pointed out two facts that could not be denied. He said that like most other countries, including industrialised ones, there had



Dr. Jamal Al Sha'er: "Democracy is one of the foundations on which national and Islamic law has been established in Jordan".

been competition between the central government and the local councils and throughout the years there had been the issue of who would take charge of the administration.

Another point, he said, is that the central government never interfered in the elections of the municipal councils nor in its dissolution but in the middle of the fifties the Amman and the Zarqa municipal councils were replaced by municipal committees to be approved by the cabinet "because the election campaigns assumed a political character."

A few years ago, Dr. Sha'er said, there was an idea for setting up many municipal councils and their mayors being members in the Amman Municipal Council.

The idea did not come into effect and it is noticed that the citizen in the city of Amman is still not given the right of elections.

Trade unions and societies

Shifting to the subject of unions and societies, Dr. Sha'er said that Jordan had witnessed an enormous development in the professional and labour trade unions and in other associations such as the Jordanian Women Association, Teachers' Association and students' councils.

"Despite the lawful amendments to union charters after the 1970 crisis, and regardless of political practices by unionist lea-

quate compensation to parliamentary life "especially at this critical stage".

The second point, is that the NCC has contributed effectively in discussing and reviewing the country's laws and this resulted in many important changes.

Dr. Sha'er pointed out that the NCC also acted as a floor in discussing internal as well as external policies, and has submitted many recommendations regarding both. "However, the nature of the NCC's work is a reason for the few weaknesses in it," he said.

"If we do not want to defend what we have in the country by comparing it to other Arab countries, we at least have to agree that the freedom of speech of the NCC members does exist and is equal to any other parliamentary freedom in the world."

Dr. Sha'er said: "The democratic issue in the Arab region, at least its development or deterioration in a country, is considered to be one that would affect the other Arab countries."

That is why, Dr. Sha'er said, Jordan needs to have a parliamentary life "at this very stage of our national life."

He added that it is a suitable period to call for a parliament for "it would definitely affect the Arab region and regain for Jordan its leading role."

Public freedom

There are controversial opinions on the rights of the citizens to political organisations, meetings, freedom of speech and in giving their opinions regarding public affairs, Dr. Sha'er said.

"Some people say that all these rights should be granted only in countries with parliamentary life." Others say these rights should be granted whatever the political circumstance in the country," Dr. Sha'er said.

He pointed out that other opinions in Jordan say that the parliamentary life should not be discussed before ensuring the public freedom in its various aspects.

Dr. Sha'er stated, however, that the starting point would be reinstating an elected parliament for "democracy is understood to be connected with the citizens representation and not necessarily organising them politically". He emphasised that it is impossible to know the citizens' real requirements except through representative councils and direct elections.

Going back to the beginning of the Jordanian political life, Dr.

Sha'er pointed out that the development of public freedom in Jordan did not differ from its development in other societies when they were established or passed through important political stages.

Giving a brief account of the history of parties in Jordan, he said, that when the government of Transjordan was first established it included members of the "Syrian Independence Party" who were living in Jordan at that time and Prince Abdullah allowed them to take part in the government with the hope of countering the power of the French rule in Damascus. But these veterans did not succeed in their mission because of anti-British measures, and eventually left the country in 1923.

The first political party, Dr. Sha'er said, appeared in Jordan in 1927 under the name of the Jordanian People's Party. "Later other parties were formed but did not last long because the government had the power to issue and deny licences to parties," he said.

"The government for instance refused to issue licence for the formation of the Baath Socialist Party and the party leaders had to resort to the judicial authorities to obtain the right for a new party."

"In 1957 the government granted licence to the Muslim Brotherhood to set up a party in Amman but at the same time refused to issue licence for the formation of Communist Party in accordance with 1953 laws which prohibited the existence of such a party in Jordan," Dr. Sha'er said.

When the 1952 constitution was proclaimed two political parties were formed in Jordan "Al Nahda" which was supported by the government and King Abdullah and the "People's party" which was backed by the country's leading personalities. "The latter was soon dissolved because of irresponsible activities by some of its leaders," he said.

Dr. Sha'er went on to say that later King Abdullah was interested in developing political life in Jordan following the unification of the two banks but he was assassinated in 1951. In 1953 King Hussein entrusted Dr. Fawzi Al Mukli with the task of reviving democratic life in the country and as a result a number of amendments were introduced to the constitution which allowed the formation of political parties.

"As a result several parties were formed but they were living in an atmosphere of confusion and chaos and things worsened with

Israel's recurrent acts of aggression on Jordan," he said.

Later, however, when King Hussein removed all foreign elements from the Jordanian army, the political parties were revived, again and a government led by Suleiman Al Nabulsi was formed in Jordan, he added.

These parties, Dr. Sha'er said, were then dissolved but later emerged after the 1967 war in the form of groups supporting the Palestinian movement.

"This resulted in the prevention of the newly formed parties from reviving a political life in Jordan," he explained. What applies to the parties probably also applies to the press in Jordan, he added.

He said that until the year 1955 there was nothing special in the press than the other public freedoms.

But he said that the press and publication law of the year 1973 came in a tougher context than the law of 1955.

Dr. Sha'er emphasised that Jordan despite passing through a critical political stage is described by many observers as having a tangible degree of openness.

"In a statement during an NCC session in 1978, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said, that there is nothing to obstruct a political opinion made singly or collectively as long as it is through lawful methods."

At the end of his speech, Dr. Sha'er said: "To develop democratic life in Jordan we have to take into consideration three important lines of action:

— To strengthen the front for all believers in democracy, in terms of value and as a method of government.

— To remove fears about democratic life from certain elements, so as to make sure they do not place any obstacles in this respect.

— To define steps leading to sound democratic life.

"In my lecture, I referred to the importance of reaching a balance between national security, which takes into consideration security for the government, and the need for free participation in government and freedom," he said. "This equation is often obscure and leads to negative results. I must stress this point, that participation and freedom are additional guarantees for the national security and the security of the government not the vice versa," he explained.

"We are quite certain that any future parliament will include those who realise the full responsibility of decision-making."

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SPORTS

British yachtsmen say official divulged their secret

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Angry British yachtsmen Tuesday accused a U.S. official of divulging what they called a secret weapon they planned to use in races against Australia II in the America's Cup finals next week.

Peter de Savary, head of the syndicate behind the British entry, Victory '83, said: "I am very distressed at this breach of confidentiality."

The "secret weapon" is fins which the British planned to use in some of the races against Australia II, whose own keel fins have brought objections from the Americans.

British spokesmen said they had been assured over a year ago that placing the fins on Victory '83 would be legal and they installed them on Tuesday for a race against Australia II in the challengers' semifinals. The Australians won. Before leaving the dock, the British syndicate asked Mark Vinbury, an American member of the International Measurement Committee, to check the rating of Victory '83 and decide whether it should be remeasured before racing again.

Members of the British syndicate said Vinbury was asked to keep the matter confidential and not divulge to other syndicates what he had seen.

They alleged that within an hour, and after the British craft had left, Vinbury returned with copies of a letter he had sent to the United States Yacht Racing Union office in Newport expressing his doubts that the boat could be fairly raced with the fins on.

De Savary said his syndicate had not been obligated to report

the fins and by doing so had risked divulging the existence of the fins.

He said the British planned to use the fins in some races and not in others as conditions warranted.

A second letter, from Kenneth Weller, offshore director of the U.S. Yacht Racing Union, to de Savary, defended Vinbury's action. A copy of this letter was sent to the chairman of the challengers' race committee.

In Tuesday's race, with the fins, Victory '83 lost to Australia II by 1.21 minutes over the 23.3 mile course. The British entry has already qualified for the challengers' finals starting on August 28.

In the other challengers' race,

Italy's Azzurra defeated Canada I by 19 seconds over the same course. It was the last race for those two yachts which have been eliminated from further competition.

The U.S. final trials to find a defender for the trophy also continued Tuesday with Liberty beating Courageous by 31 seconds in the first race and Courageous winning the second race by four seconds.

The first race was shortened to three legs and they sailed only one 4½ mile leg in the second race before fog closed in.

The same two U.S. yachts have been matched on Wednesday.

E. German wins diving title

ROME (R) — East Germany resumed their gold medal run in the European Swimming Championships here Tuesday when Brita Baldus snatched the women's three-metre springboard title with her last dive.

The stocky 18-year-old from Leipzig never led the 10-dive competition until her final dive when she overhauled Tatiana Alibieva of the Soviet Union.

The dive earned her 63.51 points, nearly nine more than Alibieva, and victory by 1.74 points with a 494.88 total.

It was East Germany's fourth title of the championships after winning three swimming golds on Monday.

Hassan pays tribute to Arab athletes

By Salameh Nehmat
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday evening attended the finals of the 200, 400 and 800 metres races for men and women in the Fourth Arab Track and Field Championships at Al Hussein Youth City and also met with the participants from various Arab countries and their coaches and supervisors.

Prince Hassan paid tribute to the participants for the good standards and performance at the games and urged them to pursue their training and hold more tournaments. Jordan was delighted to host these championships as well as the Arab Basketball Championships which ended two weeks ago, he said. Such gatherings Prince Hassan said deepens the spirit of brotherhood among participants and strengthens their sense of belonging to the Arab Nation. Jordan will for its part create for its youths the suitable atmosphere for sports and athletic activities and will continue to encourage them to take part in all sports tournaments. Prince Hassan added.

At the meeting Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar

gave a speech expressing appreciation to Prince Hassan for his interest and support for youth and sports activities in Jordan. Later, the director of the Youth Welfare Organisation Mohammad Jamil Abul Al Tayyeb presented Prince Hassan with the championship insignia. Her Highness Princess Rahma, Prince Hassan's daughter helped in presenting the gold, silver and bronze medals to the winners at the conclusion of the events.

Results of final day, at the Fourth Arab Track and Field Championships were:

Men's Finals:

Decathlon: Murad Mahbour Basha (Algeria) — 6993 points.
800 metres: Mohammad Al Alwini (Tunisia) — 1:51.68.
200 metres: Ali Bakhteh (Algeria) — 21.11 seconds.
400 metres hurdles: Ahmed Hamadeh (Bahrain) — 51:68 seconds.
4x100 relay: Qatar 40.67 seconds.
3000 metres steeplechase: Fathi Al Bakkoush (Tunisia) — 8:54.9.
4x400 relay: Iraq — 3:11.44.
Triple jump: Fathi Abboud (Libya) — 15.89 metres.
Marathon: Sa'doun Naser (Iraq) — 2 hours 38 minutes.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan presenting Ahmad Hamada of Bahrain with the 400m hurdles gold medal. (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Women's Finals:

3000 metres: Manasser Sabbah (Tunisia) — 10:31.51.
200 metres: Rashidah Farjawi (Algeria) — 25.14 seconds.
Discus: Zubaidah Al Dyouani (Morocco) — 47.84 metres.
4x100 relay: Algeria 47.65 seconds — new Arab record.
4x400 relay: Algeria — 3:49.66 — new Arab record.
High jump: Kawthar Al Akrami (Tunisia) — 1.71 metres.

Australia beats India to take lead in Kuala Lumpur hockey

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Australia put up another superb display to beat India 3-1 and take the lead in a five-nation international hockey tournament on Tuesday.

Australia led 3-0 at halftime as they posted their second victory without a loss to put themselves in an excellent position to qualify for the final on Sunday.

In the other match on Tuesday, Malaysia beat New Zealand 3-2 for their first win in the tournament.

Tuesday's matches were played in scorching heat but the Australians, who arrived a week before the tournament to acclimatise themselves, took it in their stride.

Forward Colin Batch set the pace with a brilliant goal in the eighth minute. He collected a pass from captain Richard Charlesworth, scooped the ball over Indian goalkeeper Romeo James, rounded him and cracked the ball into goal.

India, the 1975 World Cup champions, had an excellent chance to equalise in the 21st minute when they were awarded a penalty stroke, but M. Gomes sent the ball wide.

Australian forward Nigel Patmore scored in the 29th minute for a 2-0 lead and four minutes later fullback Craig Davies smashed home a penalty corner.

India were reduced to 10 men in the 34th minute when halfback J. Carvalho was sent off for swinging his stick wildly. But they still man-

aged to pull back a goal five minutes after the interval through a penalty corner by fullback Vineet Kumar.

Despite being one man down, India fought hard but they could not breach the tight Australian defence.

For Malaysia, skipper Foo Keat Seong slammed in a 45th minute winner to cap a fine team performance.

Malaysia rocked the 1976 Olympic Champions with a sixth minute goal when left winger Soon Mustapha scored on a rebound off goalkeeper Graham Sligo following a penalty corner taken by

Keat Seong.

Forward Ramesh Patel equalised in the 17th minute when he broke into the circle, dived and sent a shot into goal. Five minutes later he put New Zealand ahead off a cross from Peter Miskimin from the right.

Malaysia levelled spectacularly two minutes later. Forward Ow Soon Kooi made a solo run down the right from his own 25-yard and sent a stiff knee-high cross which forward Kevin Nunis rushed up to slam home.

Five minutes into the second half, fullback Seong netted the winner off a penalty corner.

Italy's Reggi upsets Pfaff

MAHWAH, New Jersey (R) — Rafaella Reggi of Italy upset ninth-seeded Evan Pfaff of West Germany 6-3, 6-2 in the first round of a \$150,000 women's tennis tournament here on Monday.

Reggi, 17, hit accurate baseline shots throughout the 76-minute match. She jumped to a 5-0 lead in the first set and won the second on service breaks in the first and fifth games.

"Physically I was on the court but mentally I was not," Pfaff said. Ivanna Madruga-Osses of Argentina, the 12th seed, had a 6-0, 6-2 victory over Lena Sandin of Sweden in 69 minutes. The Argentine lost only 10 points in the first set.

Defending champion Leigh

Thompson of the United States, seeded 14th, had an equally easy time beating fellow-American Pam Casale 6-2, 6-0. After Casale had a triple-break point in the first game of the second set, Thompson came back to win 25 of the next 29 points.

Christine Jolissaint of Switzerland won the first nine games and went on to beat Lucia Romanov of Romania, 6-0, 6-3. Camille Benjamin of the United States beat Australian Dianne Fromholtz, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), and Mary Lou Platak of the United States beat Wimbledon quarterfinalist Jennifer Mundel of South Africa, 6-4, 6-3.



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WORLD

Manila denies army shot Aquino

MANILA (R) — The Philippines government Tuesday denied Japanese newspaper reports that opposition leader Benigno Aquino was shot by military men and not the civilian gunman described as the assassin.

Mr. Aquino was killed on Sunday as he was being escorted by armed guards from the China Airlines plane that brought him from Taipei to Manila.

Philippines police said he died from a single bullet fired from a .357 Magnum by a man who was himself killed by Mr. Aquino's guards.

A government spokesman said press conference remarks Monday night by President Ferdinand Marcos "should be interpreted as an outright denial of the allegations that Aquino was shot by military men."

Appealing to foreign correspondents for fair and responsible reporting of the Aquino killing, Mr. Marcos said: "I have no doubt whatsoever about the fact they cannot conceal, one very clear fact, and that is that Aquino was shot by a civilian with one sin-

gle shot with a .357 Magnum at close range."

He said some correspondents had started the idea that Mr. Aquino was shot by security men, based allegedly on the statements of some eyewitnesses.

He said such an idea was "probably planted deliberately in order to malign the good name and reputation of the Filipino people, especially of its leaders and the government itself."

"It is bad enough as it is but to falsify news or exaggerate it, that is compounding the crime," Mr. Marcos said.

His comment was reissued by the presidential palace as a special statement.

In Tokyo, a freelance Japanese journalist, Kiyoshi Wakamiya, who accompanied Mr. Aquino on the flight from Taipei, said the former senator was escorted from



Benigno Aquino

the plane by three Philippine military officers.

Kyodo news agency quoted Mr. Wakamiya as saying two of them were on either side of Mr. Aquino as they went down the steps while the third was behind him.

He said he saw two of the guards took out handguns and then he heard the sound of a bang two or three times, the agency quoted him as saying.

"I saw the two shoot Aquino in the head from a one-metre range," Mr. Wakamiya said.

According to Kyodo, Mr. Wakamiya said he watched the shooting from inside the plane, near the exit, while crouched between the legs of television cameramen.

In Manila, Mr. Marcos said a shadow has fallen over his government because of murder of Mr. Aquino's, but he appealed to his opponents to help to maintain calm in the Philippines.

During his televised press conference Monday night, he denied that he had fled the country, that martial law had been reimposed or that there had been a series of bombings and other acts of violence.

"I appeal in the name of the Filipino people that opposition members who are engaged in orchestrating these rumours work out the passions and pent-up emotions of their followers," he said.

He assured viewers on all five local television channels that the country was peaceful. "There are no cases of violence anywhere in any part of the Philippines," he said.

It was the first time that the president, who spoke to reporters at the presidential palace together with his wife Imelda and several senior government officials, had been seen on television since a meeting on Aug. 18 with U.S. congressman Stephen Solarz.

His remarks followed a joint statement Monday by the 12-party United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO) vowing to continue a non-violent campaign to restore democratic rights in the country.

Citing attempts on the lives of President Reagan and Pope John Paul, Mr. Marcos said it would have been impossible to prevent an assassination by a professional, which he said Mr. Aquino's killer clearly was.

Mr. Marcos said it was his wife who prevailed on him to release Mr. Aquino from detention in 1980 so that he could have heart surgery in the United States.

"I am deeply and profoundly shocked by what has occurred," he said.

Mr. Marcos said he had tried to persuade Mr. Aquino not to return to the Philippines because of threats to his life from personal enemies.

Mr. Marcos said he did not rule out sabotage as a possible cause of a power failure which paralysed most of metropolitan Manila Monday, adding to the flood of rumours.

Reagan unflustered

LOS ANGELES (R) — President Reagan will visit Manila in November despite the murder of Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino on Sunday, the White House says.

Mr. Reagan himself opened the door to the possibility of cancelling the visit due to take place during a 16-day tour of five Asian countries, saying "we will be making a decision ... soon."

But deputy press secretary Larry Speakes, stressing that the visit would go ahead, later accused reporters of taking Mr. Reagan's remarks too literally.

Asked about security in the Philippines, Mr. Speakes said: "We would never put the president in any situation where we would have reservations about his security ... or where he would be in danger."

Ex-Biafran leader loses narrowly

LAGOS (R) — President Shugu Shagari's National Party of Nigeria (NPN) is building up a sizeable majority in senate elections, despite the narrow defeat of former Biafran leader Emeke Ojukwu.

Mr. Ojukwu, who led Biafran secessionists in the Nigerian civil war of the late 1960s, stood for the NPN and failed to win one of five senate seats in Anambra, his eastern home state.

He lost to Edwin Onwudiwe of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), which most of Mr. Ojukwu's Ibo people traditionally support, taking 136,144 votes to Mr. Onwudiwe's 148,354, although the NPN won Anambra from the NPP in governorship elections 10 days ago.

Mr. Ojukwu returned to Nigeria last year after 12 years exile and joined the NPN in January saying he hoped to bring final reconciliation between the Ibo and their main opponents in the Biafran war, the Hausa-Fulani, who dominate the NPN.

With 70 of the 96 senate results announced Sunday night, the NPN had won 41 seats. Analysts said this followed the trend of this month's presidential elections when Mr. Shagari won a second four-year term.

Mr. Shagari had a four million vote majority over Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), and the NPN won 13 of the 19 state governorships.

The UPN took 12 of the seats announced Sunday night, while 11 went to the NPP, five to the northern-based People's Redemption Party (PRP) and one to the eastern-based Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP).

In 1979 elections which restored multi-party democracy to Nigeria after 13 years of military rule, the NPN won 36 seats, the UPN 28 and the NPP 16 of the 95 senate seats. An extra seat has now been created for Nigeria's projected capital at Abuja.

The senate wields enormous powers, including the right to screen the president's key political appointments. Its committees also have wide powers to investigate government actions and public organisations.

NPN needs an overall two-thirds majority in both houses of Nigeria's U.S.-style assembly to gain an outright majority and avoid the weakness which forced it into an abortive accord with the NPP in the early days of the last administration.

Elections for the lower house of representatives take place next Saturday.

Walesa says go-slow will work despite official shipyard denial

GDANSK, Poland (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, said Tuesday plans for an eight-day go-slow at the Gdansk Lenin shipyards were going ahead, but a shipyard spokesman said work was proceeding as normal.

Mr. Walesa told reporters as he joined other workers to start the morning shift that the protest, due to begin Tuesday, had not been called off.

"Nothing has changed. It will go on," he said.

But shipyard spokesman Stanislaw Czerniewski, contacted by telephone, said work was continuing as normal, adding: "We are using even more power than on an average Tuesday."

The planned protest comes before the third anniversary on Aug. 31 of the signing of the Gdansk agreements under which Solidarity was set up.

Local official newspapers said the protest was doomed to failure and quoted workers from several places in Poland as condemning the appeal and criticising Mr. Walesa.

Some employees at the shipyard

said they knew of the call by an underground workers' committee for the go-slow and would take part if it materialised.

Mr. Walesa himself appeared to question the effectiveness of such a protest Monday when he said the shipyard had anyway been working at a slow pace since martial law was declared in December, 1981.

His colleagues appeared to share his views.

"I know about it and I will certainly join in although it's difficult to say what the effects will be," one young man said before hurrying through the gates.

The authorities in the Gdansk region have ordered enterprises to ensure smooth working and to act firmly against dissenters.

The response to the go-slow call was not expected to be known until after the first shipyard shift ends Tuesday afternoon.

The call came in a statement issued about 10 days ago saying the go-slow should start if the government failed to begin talks with Mr. Walesa by Monday aimed at national reconciliation after the martial law period.

The authorities have flatly ruled out such talks and responded with a virulent propaganda campaign, to portray Mr. Walesa as an enemy of Poland and of the workers.

Up to 200 people gathered briefly at a monument by the main shipyard gates Monday after Mr. Walesa told them a week ago that they should assemble there.

But he left by a side entrance saying the time was not right for public demonstrations and that if he had appeared at the monument he could have been arrested.

The police kept out of sight Monday although Gdansk authorities have ordered special measures to prevent illegal demonstrations as the city marks the third anniversary of the strikes and agreements that gave birth to Solidarity.

There have been no reports of worker protest action in the shipyards since a strike in response to the dissolution of Solidarity last October was broken by the introduction of harsh military discipline under martial law.

Martial law was lifted last month.

Swedes draft formula for security conference

MADRID (R) — Sweden will present a compromise formula to break a deadlock at the European security conference here on Thursday, paving the way for a major East-West gathering of foreign ministers, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The 35-nation foreign ministers' meeting, which would bring together U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union, can only go ahead as planned from Sept. 7 to 9 if the deadlock is resolved by Thursday.

This was the deadline set by Spain for making arrangements for the foreign ministers to preside over the formal closure of the three-year review conference of the 1975 Helsinki European Security and Cooperation (CSCE) accords.

Malta has held up the end of the conference since mid-July to press its demands for a separate meeting on Mediterranean security, a plan rejected by East and West as impractical.

The diplomatic sources said Sweden had drafted a statement designed to "give the Maltese some measure of satisfaction but not everything they have asked for."

The Swedes have worked in conjunction with the other neutral and non-aligned nations at the conference including Malta, the sources said.

Romania, Greece, Finland and other nations have at the same time exerted pressure on the Maltese to soften their stand and this had produced some encouraging signs, the sources added.

But they did not expect the Maltese to make their intentions clear until Thursday's plenary session that will mark the full resumption of work after a summer lull in which junior diplomats were left in charge.

The chief delegates of most CSCE states, Canada, the U.S. and all Europe except Albania, are expected to attend.

Malta has held up proceedings at Madrid by exploiting the rule of consensus on which the Helsinki accords were based and refusing to endorse a concluding document.

Ex-Burmese minister faces charges

RANGOON (R) — Former minister for home and religious affairs Bo Ni, dismissed from office last June for alleged corruption, has been charged with misuse of government funds, the official News Agency Burma (NAB) reported Tuesday.

NAB said Mr. Bo Ni denied the charge read out in court Monday that he misappropriated \$1,500 from an advance of \$25,000 he had drawn for an official visit to Britain in January.

It was the first charge laid against the former minister, a close associate of retired Brig. Gen. Tin Oo, now also standing trial for misusing public funds.

East bloc backs call by Andropov

VIENNA (R) — East European newspapers Tuesday echoed a call by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov for a total ban on anti-satellite weapons, warning that otherwise outer space would be turned into a nuclear battlefield.

"If Washington does not adopt a realistic attitude towards the Soviet proposals, the United States will bear sole responsibility for the militarisation of outer space," the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily Rude Pravo commented.

Mr. Andropov in a meeting with U.S. senators in Moscow last week proposed a moratorium on anti-satellite weapons in space and said the Soviet Union undertook unilaterally not to be the first to launch such weapons.

A separate commentary in the official Hungarian daily Nepszava said: "Mankind should be rid of the nuclear nightmare and militarisation of outer space should be prevented."

President Reagan earlier this year in his so-called "star wars" speech said the U.S. was stepping up research on a space-based weapons system in order to catch up with the Soviet Union, who U.S. officials say has taken the lead.

Chun pledges democracy to South Korea

SEOUL (R) — President Chun Doo Hwan pledged Tuesday to organise a peaceful change to democratic rule in South Korea, and said he was opposed to one man staying in power for a long time.

He noted that his 1980 constitution already provided for a single seven-year term for the president, unlike the late President Park Chung-hee's charter.

Mr. Chun, whose term expires in 1988, said: "A peaceful change of government is the core of democratisation. Now is not the time to demand democratisation but to put it into practice."

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Sri Lanka defends its record

GENEVA (R) — The Sri Lankan government Monday defended its conduct in last month's race riots before the United Nations sub-commission on human rights, where it had been accused of indifference to the fate of the Tamil minority.

Ambassador Alexander Jayakoddy said allegations that the Colombo government remained passive during the violence, in which 387 people are officially reported killed, were utterly false.

"There may have been individual cases of dereliction of duty by government agents but the main law and order forces of the government were fully active in restoring order and normalcy," he said.

Last week the International Commission of Jurists told the U.N. panel the Sri Lankan government had worsened the violence by its indifference to the fate of the Tamils.

The jurists accused Colombo of contributing to illegal executions by enacting what it called shocking and unparalleled security laws.

Ambassador Jayakoddy described as completely false allegations that security forces had carried out large-scale killings.

He denied his country's anti-terrorism act was unique, saying it was similar to legislation in force in Australia, Canada, India and Britain.

The commission of jurists also accused Sri Lanka of ostentatiously promoting, by decision of cabinet ministers, police officers convicted of wrongdoing during the violence.

Mr. Jayakoddy, in reply, pledged that his government "will leave no stone unturned to identify and bring to the courts all persons responsible for killings, violence, destruction and devastation regardless of their status, ideology or political alignments. There will be no exceptions."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Thai army destroys heroin refinery

BANGKOK (R) — Thai government forces have destroyed a big heroin refinery in an area on the Thai-Burmese border controlled by the opium warlord Khun Sa, a senior government official said Tuesday. The chief of Thailand's national security council, Prasong Soonsiri, told a news conference that government forces smashed the heroin refinery in the opium-growing "golden triangle" on Sunday, after raiding a drug-trafficking stronghold. Informants said the refinery could produce about 25 kg of heroin a day. The stronghold had 20 big boarding houses, 56 kiosks with fortified bunkers and four watchtowers. It was capable of accommodating at least several hundred people.

British workers' manners deplored

LONDON (R) — Britain's working men were told by their unions Tuesday to stop sexual harassment of women workers in their factories and offices. Learning, making risqué remarks, "groping", demanding sexual favours and displaying pornographic pin-ups are among activities criticised by the trades union congress, which groups Britain's major unions. "Many trade unionists still regard it as a 'fuss about nothing', something that is an inevitable consequence of men and women working together, or harmless fun," it said in a report. "Such attitudes fail to recognise the difference between social relationships mutually entered into and sexual harassment which is the imposition of unwelcome attention."

Fleet Street gets it wrong

LONDON (R) — A case of mistaken identity produced red faces all along Fleet Street Monday when Britain's tabloid press tried to give Prince Andrew a new girlfriend. It began when a tall blonde flew back to London after a weekend with the royal family at Balmoral castle in the Scottish highlands. Aboard the plane was a freelance photographer, Julian Parker, who recognised the mystery guest, or thought he did, and passed the word. Fleet Street cleared its front pages for photos of the blonde leaving the plane with the word that she was Sophie Birchwood, 19, only daughter of Lord and Lady Birchwood, and "Andy's new girl". But Fleet Street had it wrong. Miss Birchwood was in the Bahamas until Monday, when she flew home and said: "I am not very amused. I've never met Prince Andrew and I've never thought about the prospect of doing so." The girl on 12 million front pages was in fact Carolyn Herbert, 21, daughter of Lord Forchester. Queen Elizabeth's racing manager, Lord Buckingham Palace said Miss Herbert was at Balmoral as "a guest of the queen."

Bangladeshi owls find TV a hoot

DHAKA (R) — A pair of owls living in a village near here have become dedicated television watchers. Every evening they swoop down from their tree-top home in the village of Kalikoor to watch TV programmes through an open window at the home of local schoolteachers. At first the teachers attempted to scare away the birds by throwing stones and shutting doors and windows, reported the mass-circulation Ittefaq newspaper. But the TV-addicted owls slammed their wings in protest against the doors and windows, so the teachers relented.

6 Venezuelan executives detained

CARACAS (R) — Six people, including oil industry executives, have been arrested on suspicion of industrial espionage, police said Monday. The six were said to be involved in removing confidential documents from the state-owned Petroleos de Venezuela oil company and its subsidiaries and offering them for sale, a company official said. Police declined to name the six arrested. Police Chief Gabriel Lugo said the oil executives had been filtering confidential information to companies involved in marketing oil products such as petrol, gasoil, and naphtha. He did not name the companies which benefited.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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COUNT YOUR TRICKS TO WIN

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 872
♥ A Q 63
♦ K Q
♣ A J 76

WEST EAST
♠ 10543 ♠ 6
♥ 9752 ♥ K J 1084
♦ 10863 ♦ J 92
♣ 5 ♣ Q 1094

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 9
♥ Void
♦ A 754
♣ K 832

The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Five of ♣.

There is one rule that, if you observe it unfailingly, will save you a fortune over the years. Before playing to the first trick, pause to count your tricks and plan your play.

We do not like jumping to three no trump on anything except a hand that has a 4-3-3-3 pattern. However, we must admit that we, too, would make an exception with this North hand. South's

jump to slam was a reasonable shot—his partner's 16-18 points were all outside spades, so they had to fill in the minor holdings.

West led the five of clubs, and those declarer who can't wait to get a hand over with will probably go down. They will draw trumps and plan to discard a diamond on the ace of hearts, and then rely on the club suit to produce three tricks. Depending on how they timed the play, they could easily end up losing two club tricks.

However, the club lead should alert declarer to the possibility that the suit might not break. He can count 11 tricks in top cards, and there is another way to score a twelfth trick—via a diamond ruff in dummy.

The correct line is to win the first trick in hand and then cash the king-queen of diamonds before touching trumps. Now declarer can afford to draw two rounds of trumps before ruffing a low diamond on the table. He can then return to his hand by ruffing a heart to draw the outstanding trumps, and the slam is in the bag.